Protestants.

Brooklyn's Entertainment of the Delegates.

Public Meeting Last Night in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

The delegates of the Evangelical Alliance Conference, and to a large extent the auditory, also had a half holiday yesterday. The sessions of the Conference closed at the respective places of meeting at one o'clock. The papers and addresses read and discussed dealt with what the Conference alleged were the errors of Romanism; but the ssault was over at midday, to enable the Conference to enter upon the more genial and profitable pursuit of concentrating their attention upon the atural and social attractions of the "City of Churches" and its suburbs, where they were taken in carriages, and also to enjoy a good dinner afterwards at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn,

The Conference' wisely supposed that all those who made up the vast audience in New York, would not desire to go to Brooklyn, and therefore t provided spiritual refreshment in Dr. Crosby's ourch, and in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fourth avenue where Mr. Shesshadri, the Bombay convert, preached in the latter, and Dr. Arnolt in the former. In the evening Dr. Parker preached at the Church of the Disciples to a large

To-day the Conference returns to the consideration of the questions that pertain to the practical side of Christianity, the programme of which is given in another column.

At Association Hall.

At the commencement of the proceedings of this section of the Conference, held at the above hall yesterday, there was a crowd that filled every available space, and a large number of those unable to obtain admission left for the other sections, only to meet with the same result.

After the announcement of several notices by Dr. Prime and the election of an additional number of vice presidents, the business of the Conference commenced.

Dr. Dorner, of the University of Berlin, then read a paper on "The Dogma of Infallibility as Promulgated by the Vatican Council—Nominal Protestantism."

The Doctor commenced his paper by describing the attitude of the bishops and councils in accepting the dogma of infallibility. The bishops would not have so casily assented to this dogma, except it was that they believed in the preservation of the unity of the Church and of Christians, and also derived to secure the sense of a certain respect for the truth in Christianity, the later through the former. After the Reformation the entire modern political life called out the mental activities of the citizens, and Romanism saw that the time had come either to go down to ruin or to stop the new civilization, which it opposed to its very soul. (Cheers.) Thus by the consent of the Church it was sought to place the entire organization of the Church, individually and collectively, in the hands of one power. Since then the entire collection of the Church it was sought to place the entire copset power has submitted laself to the authority of the lope. In a recent document the lope has set forth that the Church intust be dependent upon him for wisdom. the Church insus be dependent upon him for wisdom. Thus the entire Catholic Church is his body. Thus has been unity secured for ever. The summit has been reached; but what effect will it have on the future packed but what effect will it have on the future of the control of th

My God, my faith looks up to Thee.

the subject of "Revival of Poper," is the subject of "Revival of Poper, and the subject of the s

THE ALLIANCE.

In this work? Oh! my triends, if we could serve the Master as they serve Him, who, they think, is the incarnation of our Master. Frace is now like a charger, with a practice of Jocky on his back; the charger Rick was the serve the master as they serve Him, who, they think, is the incarnation of our Master. Prace is now like a charger, with a practice of Jocky on his back; the charger Rick was the serve the county of the serve the serve Him, who, they think, is the incarnation of the practice of Jocky on his back; the charger Rick was the serve the master. Prace is now like a charger, with a practice of Jocky on his back; the charger Rick was the serve the master. Practice of Jocky on his back; the charger Rick was the serve Him, who, they think, is the incarnation of the serve Him, who, they think, is the incarnation of the serve Him, who, they think, is the incarnation of the serve Him, who, they think, is the incarnation of the serve Him, who, they think, is the incarnation of the serve Him, who, they think, is the incarnation of the serve Him, who, they the charger with a practice of Jocky on his back; the charger with a practice of Jocky on his back; the charger with a practice of Jocky on his back; the charger with a practice of Jocky on his back; the charger with a practice of Jocky on his back; the charger with a practice of Jocky on his back; the charger with a practice of Jocky on his back; the charger with a practice of Jocky on his back; the charger with a practice of Jocky on his back; the charger with a practice of Jocky on his back; the charger with a practice of Jocky on his back; the charger with a practice of Jocky on his back; the charger with a practice of Jocky on his back; the charger with a practice of Jocky on his back; the charger with a practice of Jocky on his back; the charger with a practice of Jocky on his back; the charger with a practice of Jocky on his back; the charger with a practice of Jocky on his back; the charger with a practice of Jocky on his back; the char

ADDRESS BY REV. LEOPOLD WITTE.

The Rev. Leopold Witte read an address on
"The German Empire and Modern Ultramou-The Conference adjourned at one o'clock until this morning at ten o'clock.

The Meeting in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded immediately on the opening of the doors, and at half-past seven o'clock the proceedings were commenced by the invoking of the Divine blessing by

the Dean of Canterbury.

The Rev. Dr. STORRS presided, and in a short and singularly appropriate speech introduced the various speakers.

ADDRESS OF THE REV. MR. PROCHET. The Rev. Matteo Prochet, of Genoa, Italy, was the first speaker, and in reference to the condition of Italy, said that God deals with nations, not men, and that to be successful in promoting the progress of true Christianity there, the means of instruction must begin with the people. God is struction must begin with the people. God is ready and is waiting for us, and he closed by urging the audience to remember even for a few moments the present condition of Italy. (Cheers.)

Lord Alired Churchill, as the representative of the British Alliance, made a short speech defining the principles of the Alliance.

ADDRESS OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was called upon to speak and to introduce Dr. Stoughton, of London, England. In the course of his address he said:

It is well that the Christian Alliance has union and

England. In the course of his address he said:

It is well that the Christian Alliance has union and seeks it. This belongs to us: our earliest feelings were for religious liberty, and we could not have that liberty with out toleration. The unities of men are in their identities. The true unity brings out a love of freedom in mankind. In America we come to freedom in civil and in religious affairs. Has there been a Christianity that has been more vital than in New England? Where are there more sects? Do you know what makes sects? It is the retusal of liberty. It is saying to men, "Go out if you don't think as we do." It is the absence of a loving spirit that would keep the mau in. The essential spirit of religion has that might and that power that lives forever. The questions that are coming upon us are not the old questions of sectaranism; but the questions that go back, even the question of the inspiration of Seriptures. The questions are:—"Is there a personal God" "Is there a system that is other than Pantheism?" Questions these are that affect the soul itself, and are beyond the Church. In the solution of these Chirstians must go shoulder to shoulder to shoulder to shoulder.

Mr. HERCHER then sketched eloquentry and forci-

solution of these Chirstians must go shoulder to shoulder in the conflict.

Mr. Begener then sketched eloquenity and forcibly the characteristics of American social life and liberty. He concluded by introducing the Rev. John Stoughton.

Address of discount of the particularizing the said that when he saw an American it seemed to him in America, and after particularizing the said that when he saw an American it seemed to him that he was looking upon a man who was to him a condensation of the characteristics of the world. He had been told since he came here by a gentleman that he regarded an Englishman as an undeveloped Yankee. (Cheers and laughter.) Upon this he thought that an American must be a fully developed Englishman. (Laughter.) Mr. Stoughton then described what he thought was the characteristic of American humor. He dwell at length upon the remarkably successful character of the New York Conference, upon the kindness and wondrous hospitality of the New York Pople, and concluded by an earnest, touching, and practical appeal to those is that was taudlence who had not yet given their hearts to God to do so at once.

Address of DR. Hall.

Dr. John Hall. in the course of his speech, said

not yet given their hearts to God to do so at once.

ADDRESS OF DR. HALL.

Dr. JOHN HALL, in the course of his speech, said that he desired to correct the notion that the Alliance had been brought to existence for the suppression of Romanism. Never was a greater mistake. Why, it has happened more than once in the history of this Alliance that when Romanists have been persecuted for conscience sake the Alliance has struggled in their behalf. He concluded by strongly arging that when this "love feast," of the Alliance was over, we should love and act out this spirit of brotherir affection towards those who have conscientious convictions as to their faith (cheers), and then introduced the Rev. N. Sheshadri, irom Bombay, who afterwards addressed the andience in a very interesting speech, in which he expressed a hope that Bombay would entertain, some day speedily, the General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, and if they did, they would do it as well even as New York.

Addresses were afterwards delivered by Pears's

New York.
Addresses were afterwards delivered by Pastor
Fische, of Paris, and the Rev. Mr. Grant, o: Canada,
after which the benediction was pronounced and
the vast audience separated.

At the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian

Church.

At the above church yesterday the session was well attended. The first speaker was the Rev. G. D. Cummins, of Kentucky, who delivered a discourse on "The Roman and Reformed Doctrine of Justification. ' His address was most elaborately historical, drawing numerous incidents from the days of Christ to the present time. He dwelt particularly on the Reformation, which he justified by showing the extraordinary coincidences in the current of events of that period, which went to show the truth of the new doctrine. From all parts of the world, at that time, came objections to the Roman Catholic Church as it then existed, and those who disagreed with the Middle Age doctrine sprang into a new form of association. It was strange to an extraordinary degree that the reforming spirit should arise in so many nations at the same time. It was not alone in the land where Luther's voice immediately reached the ears of his countrymen that his views began to hold sway, out also in countries where the prime movers in the reformation were not to be seen. It seemed providential that all the countries should at one time hall with delight and accept in its totality the old and primitive doctrine that justification comes by firm faith and belief in Christ and His teachings.

by firm faith and beiief in Christ and His teachings.
The next speaker was the Rev. Processor George
D. Fisher, D. D., of Yale College, Connecticut,
whose subject was
"PROTESTANTISM AND ROMANISM
compared in their relation to modern civilization."
The idea developed by this speaker was that Protestantism was exalting and Catholicism depressing. Protestantism was liberty; Catholicism was
despotism. In his elaboration of this idea the
speaker showed thoroughly and in detail his reasons
for entertaining such a view, traveling over the speaker showed thoroughly and in detail his reasons for entertaining such a view, travelling over the history o, the Catholic Church to show that it was nothing but bondage to adhere to the absolute dictation of that denomination, whereas in the rejormed religion, which discarded the petriness connected with the old faith, the Christian man related free liberts.

connected with the old laith, the Christian man gained true liberty.

The next speaker was the Rev. T. Lorriaux, of Paris, who chose for his theme "The Evangenzation of Koman Catholics in France." The Protestant evangedization had succeeded admirably—beyond expectation. In many places noothoids had been obtained where there had been no hopes of success. In some of the very parts of France where it was least expected the seed was sown and brought forth fruit. The reverend geatleman gave many incidents in support of the truth of his assection, and wound up by expressing the hope that with the spirit which animated the Evangelical Alinace, and which was now left in many parts of France, that country would be retreshed and reinvigorated as she was in the days of reformation.

Evangelical Aliance, and which was now left in many parts of France, that country would be retreshed and reinvigorated as she was in the days of reformation.

The Rev. Frank Coulin, D. D., of Geneva, read a most elaborate paper on "The Training Required to Engble Protestant Ministers Effectually to Meet the Intellectual Demands of the Age," After this the Rev. President Alvain Hovey, D. D., of Newton Theological Institution, Massachusetts, spoke on "Religious Liberty," The remarks made by this gentleman were very effective, though uttered without any ostentation. He suggested that the subject be considered under two hypotheses. One was this, that the State take care of secular matters; the other, that religious people should be allowed to take care of religion—in other words, that religion should be unencumbered by the state. He could find nothing in the Book to show that God required the State to interfere with religion. But he did find in the Book, as we all could find therein, that the Apostles were never instructed to ask aid from the State, and that in many instances their preaching and teaching were in opposition to the State. The reverend speaker, as the hour was approaching for carrying out the programme elsewhere, cut short his discourse, in order, as he said, to give his hearers an opportunity of participating in the fruits of the Alliance elsewhere. Then the Doxology

chanting the sacred song, after which the assembly departed for other churches where the services of the Alliance were in progress.

At St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal

Church. The Second Section of the Alliance met yesterday in St. Paul's Methodist church, on Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. The church was Churchill, of England, was chosen chairman for the day. The exercises were opened with prayer by general topic assigned for discussion by this section was "The Old Catholics in Conflict with Ro-

. LECTURE BY PROPESSOR ERAPT. The first paper was read by Professor W. KRAFT, subject, "The Vatican Council and Old Cathoheism," He stated the true dogmas of the Catholic Church to be the universal jurisdiction and the absolute infallibility of the Pope. This idea had been carried to such lengths that the official press of Rome had published the announcement that when the Pope conceived an idea it was Christ thinking in him. Furthermore, it was asserted that Christ was visibie in the Pope. Romish anti-Christianity was never so strong as it is at the present moment. In any reference to Peter's successor, but to Peter himself. The first Pope was the chosen from among the disciples, and was he who denied his Lord and

any reference to Peter's successor, but to Peter himself. The first Pope was the chosen from among the disciples, and was he who denied his Lord and Master thrice.

INE POPE IS THE TRACHER

and the shepherd of the entire Church. By day and by night he carries with him the power of deciding all disputes involving the most sacred ties of flesh and blood. Dr. Kralt went on to point out at much length what he termed the inconsistencies of the doctrine of Papai infallbility. He charged it with being in utter disregard of law, right or decency, and stamped as of the very shallowest nature the Papai government of the Catholic Church. Professor Kraft was loudly applauded when he nad finished the reading of his paper.

THE OLD CATHOLIC CHURGH.

The second paper was prepared for the Old Catholic Congress recently held at Constance, and was forwarded to the Evangelical Alliance, with the signatures of Bishop Reinkens, Dr. Von Schult and several others. It was somewhat voluminous, and was read by Dr. Schaff. The paper was prepared in response to an invitation irom the last session of the Alliance for a representative from the Old Catholic Congress. The paper gratefully acknowledged the receipt of the invitation, and stated that it was the desire of the organization which its signers represented to get into a more intimate intercourse with the Christians of the entire world. As a few of the leatures of the address there may be mentioned the action of the Congress in the establishment of evangelical preaching in the Catholic Church, the aboushment of the confessional, the allowing of priests to marry and the extension to females of a voice in the management of the Church. Dr. Schaff said, after he had finished the reading of the paper, that the Old Catholic Church now numbered filty-nine congregations, 5,000 members and forty priests. and further stated that next winter six students of that intil would be admitted into the University of Boon, Prussia.

The next paper, entitled, "With the simple and prial devotions rise out o

Devotional service in the Madison square church, Madison avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth street, at nine o'clock A. M., to continue for three quarters of an hour. There will be three sections for this day.

ten o'clock A. M., and, if the discussion be not con-

cen o'clock A. M., and, if the discussion be not concluded, at two o'clock P. M.

General Topic—'Christianity and Civil Government.'

1. "The Church and the Nation." Rev. W. H. Fremante, M. A., London. 2. "Constitution and Government in the United States as related to Religion." Ex-President Theodore D. Woolsey, D. D., Ll. D., New Haven, Coin.

3. "Legislation upon Moral Questions." James Girdiestone, Esq., London. 4. "The Sabbath made for mantis Consequent right to Legislation for Securing its Ends." Ex-President Mark Hopkins, D. D., Ll. D., Williamstown, Mass.

The second section will meet in St. Paul's Moth.

liamstown, Mass.

The second section will meet in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, at 10 o'clock A. M.

General Topic—" Christianity and Liberty." 1. "The Influence of Christianity on Civil and Religious Liberty." President W. H. Campbell, D. D., New Brunswick, N. J., Hon, J. L. Corry, Lt. D., Richmond, Va. 2. "The Effects of Civil and Religious Liberty upon Christianity." Professor Daniel R. Goodwin, D. D., Divinity School, Philadelphia, Pa.

The thus continued.

The third section will meet in the Church of the Disciples, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street, at half-past seven o'clock P. M. street, at Ball-past seven o'clock P. M.

General Topic—"Ministerial Support." I. "The Free Churches on the Continent of Europe." Rev. Professor J. F. Astie, Theological Seminary of the Free Church, Lausanne, Switzerland. Z. "Support of the Christian Ministry." Rev. John Hall, D. D., New York; Rev. J. Y. Killen, Belfast, Ireland; Rev. L. E. Berkley, Lorgan, Ireland; Rev. Professor M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Alleghany, Pa.

ny. Pa.

Professor Theo. Christlieb, D. D., Univerity of
Bonn, Prussia, will. by request, repeat his paper
on "The Best Methods of Counteracting Modern
Infidelity," in the Madison Square church, at halipsst seven o'clock P. M.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Republican City Convention-Nomina-

tion for Mayor.

Thu first nominations of the political campaigh in Kings county were made last evening, the republicans taking the lead and placing the names of their two best men in the field. The Convention was held in Commonwealth Hall, on Washington street. Mr. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-United States District Attorney, was called to the chair. The names of Dwight Johnson, Samuel C. Beicher, A. J. Perry and Charles F. Fellows were presented as candidates for Mayor. Several ballots were taken.
Mr. Pellows having received one more vote than
the majority of the whole number cast, was
declared the nominee of the Convention.
Mr. Fellows is President of the Manufacturers'
National Bank of Wilhamsburg and has never
before taken an active part in politics.

REGISTRATION IN BROOKLYN.

The following table shows the total number of citizens who registered in Brooklyn during the two days set spart for registration, September 30 and



to take the ante-mortem statement of a colored woman named Matilda Jackson, residing at No. 16 Flint street, who is lying at the point of death from the effect of a fearful beating and kicking to which she was subjected on Monday last by Andrew Jackson, her husband. Andrew has absconded, but the police of the Second precinet are in search of him and are of the opinion that they have seem tag the right trait. THE COLORED REPUBLICANS.

Secting at Republican Headquarters Yesterday-They Want To Have a Share in the Spoils of Office.

The Convention of colored men, who met at Saratoga last August, held an adjourned meeting yesterday at the Republican Headquarters, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway. Two sessions were held, one in the afternoon and another in the evening. There were thirty-five delegates present. O. C. Gilbert, of Saratoga, presided. After the appointment of the various committees William S. Baltimore, of Troy, was elected Pirst Vice President, Washington Parker Second Vice President

and John J. Freeman Secretary.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER and G. W. MEYERS advocated, in set speeches, the continuance of separate colored organizations.

A resolution to this effect, introduced by Mr. MEYERS, was finally adopted.

Another resolution was then adopted, authorizing the formation of a State Central Committee. to be composed of one delegate from each Sena-

The Pennsylvania call for the nolding of a

NATIONAL CONVENTION, on the 12th December, at Washington city, was next endorsed, and a motion was made and carried that twenty delegates from this State be sent to

that twenty delegates from this state be sent to the Convention.

A committee of five, consisting of John J. Free-man, William S. Baltimore, George W. Meyers, W. T. Wiegeon and Lewis Williams, was then ap-pointed on resolutions, whereupon the Convention adjourned to eight o'clock.

At the evening session Mr. Freeman, on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the loi-lowing:

At the evening session Mr. Freeman, on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

We, the colored people of the state of New York, in convention assembled, do declare that from an indefinite period we have been and still are politically isolated and demied the recognition that our numerical strength as strigens entitle us in the State and nation; and whereas we have not an additionable to the state of the state and nation; and whereas we have the still are in a great measure denied employment in skilled and unakilled labor, and opportunities or make and temale ythat to negure mechanical skill and knowledge in industrial pursuits are denied, a responsibility, profit and the still are levil and military ervice of the state and nation, and as the political parties and particularly the republican party, with which we have been and still are identified, and which has heretofore received our unqualitied support, have not fully recognized the claims of the colored republicans in the district, counties, State and national organizations; and whereas, in our judgment, this is the result of lethargy on our part, and as in unity there is strength, and the strength is the one thing necessary to our advancement; therefore, Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Convention, it is for the best interests of the colored voters of the State organizations.

Resolved, That we feel aggrieved at the apparent neglect of the republican party in their failure to comply in till with the principles and down in the national platerial and so the particulars to comply in till with the principles and down in the national platerial contents.

is for the best interests of the colored voters of the State organizations.

Resolved, That we feel aggrieved at the apparent neglect of the republican party in their failure to comply in full with the principles laid down in the national platform by recognizing the just claims of colored republicans in and that, while we are still republicans in principle, we declare our allegiance to the party of whatever name that perpetuates the principles set forth in the Declaration of independence, and maintains equal and political civil rights to all; and whereas heretofore we have sacrificed our own sense of right to the wisles and interest of the republican candidates on the reform ticket, only to receive injustice at their hands in return.

Resolved, That hereafter that motives higher than the mere success of the republican ticket will be required to induce the voters of this State to swerve from their convictions of right. And whereas the Civil Rights bill of this State is unadequate in every particular, and has proven rather a burden than a biessing to the colored citizens; therefore.

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of the State, respectfully petition the next Congress to pass a proper and efficient law, that will protect all the citizens of the United States in their rights.

Resolved, That we endorse the call of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights League for a national convention, to meet December 12, 1878.

The resolutions elicited somewhat of a debate, but were finally adopted.

The members of the State Central Committee were then announced, after which the Convention adjourned.

APOLLO HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Important Meeting Last Evening-Comptroller Green Denounced-A Committee to Confer with Tammany.

Last evening the General Committee of Apollo Hall met in the large ballroom of Irving Hall, and every seat was filled by the delegates, standing room only being available. It was by far the most enthusiastic general committee meeting of any political organization ever held in opposition to Tammany Hall in the city of New York, and in no single instance was there noticeable any absence of the active members or leaders of the party which follows the sun god as a patron. Among those present were Senator Creamer, Alexander Frear, Samuel G. Courtney, Colonel M. C. Murphy, W. C. Barrett, James O'Brien, Robert C. Nooney, Roswell D. Batch, Charles W. Brooke, Frank M. Bixby, George H. Purser, Judge Spaulding, Benjamin Wood, Henry Murray, Thomas Coman, Bryan Reilly, Joseph Lamb and Archibald Phillips. The report of the delegates of Apollo Hall who sought admission at Utica was read by Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, and was very strong in its language as denunciatory of Tammany Hall for its usurpation and dictation, yet it was equally forcible in its determination to support the democratic ticket through thick and thin. Addresses were made by Samuel G. Courtney, Senator Thomas Creamer and Charles W. Brooke, denouncing Tammany Hall and its dictation. G. Courtney, Senator Thomas Creamer and Charles W. Brooke, denouncing Tammany Hall and its dictator and his friend, Comproller Green, and the hall resounded with applause. Resolutions were adopted asking that all candidates who might be nominated by Apollo Hall either for Senatorial or Assembly candidatures should be pledged to vote for the passage of a law to restore the privilege of election of Comptroller and Corporation Counsel to the people, to whom it formerly belonged. This resolution, offered by Mr. Brooke, and the report of the committee, was unanimously adopted. Resolutions were offered by Robert B. Nooney ordering the Apollo Hall primaries to be held on Saturday evening, October 11, between the hours of seven and mine o'clock, to elect delegates to the following conventions, to be held as follows:—Senatorial Convention, Wednesday, October 18; Sixth Congressional District Convention, Thursday, October 14; County Convention, Thursday, October 15. On motion of F. M. Bixby it was resolved that a committee, composed of one delegate from each Assembly district, be appointed to confer with other local organizations, and after a recess the names of the following persons were handed in:—At large, Benjamin Wood, John Moore, George H. Wilson, William H. Rooney, Bryan Reilly, William H. Berrigan, Lawrence Hill, George H. Purser, James G. Brinkman, Cnarles W. Brooke, William P. Mitchell, Alexander Frear, Peter Bowe, Michael Gallagher, Thomas J. Creamer, S. G. Courtney, Robert B. Nooney, Henry Murray, James, Judge A. S. Spaulding, F. M. Bixby and Archibald Phillips. A list of inspectors and locations of polling biaces having been handed in to the Secretary, the meeting adjourned.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

A Statement by the Senate Committee-Suggestions To Be Submitted to the

The Senate Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel vesterday authorized the following statement of their deliberations in regard to a better method of electing the President.

The substance of their deliberations thus far may be briefly stated as involving the following propositions :-

the substance of their deliberations thus far may be briefly stated as involving the following propositions:—

1. To abolish the electoral college.
2. That the President and vice President shall be elected by the people voting directly for the candidate. The proposition of the people voting directly for the candidate. The proposition of the people voting directly for the candidate. The proposition of the people of the presentatives in Congress to be composition of the presentative in the proposition of the proposition of

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

Assembling of the Cincinnati Defenders at Elmira.

General Cochrane Calls the Convention to Order.

REPUBLICAN HISTORY.

The Celebrated Platform of '72 Repeated-with Additions.

A Half-and-Half Ticket Nominated for the November Contest.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1873. There were 132 delegates present this morning at the opening of the State Liberal Convention. man of the State Committee, called the Convention to order and delivered the following address:-

man of the State Committee, called the Convention to order and delivered the following address:—

GENERAL COCHRANG'S ADDRESS.

GENTIEMER—Allow me to introduce, with a few words, my official duty of calling the Convention to order. You have assembled at a critical time in the history of the country. Violation of the national constitution and its sateguards; the remission of a reconstructed and independent State to a condition hitle short of a military vassa age monopoly, the creature of special legislation; strangling competition, and laying unequal burdens on different classes of clitizens, and a government that belong to the people at the disposal of tederal office holders, though just themes of public complaint, are not the tull burden of public missortune. We are fallen on evil days. Peculation, exceptional in the past, is the rule of the present. Not alone the Executive of the laws is chargeable with their breach; the reproach reaches his humblest subordinate. The public service, through all its grades, is infected with the lust of plunder. Even our law-makers have been selzed with it; and the last sanctuary of public faith was recklessly invaded when Congress, with their President accomplice, clutched from the national Treasury over a million of unearned salaries. Public virtue is stricken at its source. A lamentable license impresses and distorts all classes alike, and the whole body politic is shrivelling in the contagion. Where shall the remedy be found? Surely not with either of the two great parties of the day. The one—the republican—is guided by the hands most entangied with malefactions; and the other—the democratic—is believed to be inadequate to the task. The remedy obviously is with the honest men in both parties—men who know that public issues no longer divide them, may be disposed to subordinate the presidence of faction to the general welfare. To them we appeal. We urge them by the condition of the country, and by their sense of public virtue. They should not suffer mere questions of personal

general welfare. To them we appeal. We urge them by the condition of the country, and by their sense of public virtue. They should not suffer mere questions of personal merit and demerit to exhaust their action within party lines.

They need not be told that parties have often proved the public bane. Their dissensions are hastening into oblivion every sentiment of patriotism. With no distinguishable difference of principic, they are even now summoning their retainers to a strife for nothing but personal aggrandizement, to result in nothing but public disorder. From the servants they aspire to be the masters of the people. Their aspirations are born and field of federal patronage. The danger to public liberty from this source will, it is to be leared, disappear only with their deteat—an event attended with little difficulty whenever the limitation to the President's office to a single term will have reduced party putronage within the same bound. Their sustaining principle withdrawn there will be hope for the present their made and the property of the present their made to pressing oxagencies, and the venality of their decay is not more calamitous than the success with which they are exhausting the energies of the country. Corporations in the interest of centralized capital have been enabled by party legislation to seize and mercilessly hold the hands of labor in the gripe of vast monopolies. Competition, which intuses the life and adjusts the equipolise of the entire structure of trade, has been very nearly paralyzed, and the industries which create national wealth are gradually sinking in subjection to corporate bodies clothed by unjust laws, with the exclusive power of distributing the national products. A question of more formdable proportions never engaged the attention of a people. Every value, whether the produce of the field, the forest of the shop, being largely composed of the labor of transportation, it behoves that no monopoly its or the shop, being largely composed of the labor of the producer, wheth

ordinary brudence, dictates that these channels should at once be cleansed of their official filth, and be prepared, either they or others, of dimensions ample, for the largest ireight and convenient for its cheapest and most expeditions transit.

It is impossible gentlemen, to regard without concern the monetary and the second of the currency—currency but measuring value—are inferable from the precipitation of financial disaster at a period when every material value was prosperously sustained. The failure of the banks as fiscal agents to discharge their full obligations to the public was the natural sequence. It is unquestionably true that the financial convulsion is traceable to the mutufarious railroad projects by which the currency supply was improperly absorbed. The refusal of the administration to the supply of the control of the currency with an issue of six militons indirectly for their relief. This was the opening act in their career of financial profligacy, since culminated in their ruin. For government thus to interfere, at the claum of the speculator and the borrower, is palpably to vouchsafe succor to the debtor against the interests of the reditor by disturbing the equilies of every existing contract, and derauging every existing value in the contract, and derauging every existing value in the contract and which govern questions relating to all other commodities, corrupt speculators will continue periodically their raids upon a defenceless and panic-stricken market.

The supreme regard in which riches are held furnishes a timely theme of animatversion. Through twenty-five centuries Plato bears to us this testimony of the older reguldies.

The supreme regard in which riches are held furnishes a timely theme of animatversion and they incomine the poor man, the political edities of any thing, is stil

After General Cochrane had concluded his ad dress Mr. Charles Hughes, of Washington, nominated Colonel F. A. Conkling, of New York, for

dress Mr. Charles Hughes, of Washington, nominated Colonel F. A. Conkling, of New York, for Chairman of the Convention. Mr. Conkling was warmly received and made a lengthy speech to the Convention. He said:—

Representing as you do the original republican party and participating as you do in its early struggles, when such men as Horace Greeley, James S. Wadsworth, John A. King, Henry R. Selden, Robert Campbell and William Curtis Noyes were its standard bearers, I esteem it no ordinary compliment to be chosen to preside over your deliberations. The republican party came not into existence at the beck or caprice of any set of men. It was inspired by a great vital principle, The conviction had been burned deep into the minds and hearts of thoughtul men all over the free States that the country, though spanning 40 degrees of latitude and low degrees of longitude, was not large enough for freedom and slavery to coexist within its borders. These men gathered in their churches and public halls, in the groves and on the broad prairies, deciaring their independence of ole party associations, that they all, whigs and democrars alike, might co-operate in resisting the aggressions of the slave power. "They who think alike should act together," proclaimed the Republican State Convention of New York in 1856. The men who adopted Seward's gospel of a higher law and they who had, in 1848, at Buffalo, thundered forth the declaration that "Congress can no more make a siave than make a king," united as a single political organization, made the Jeffersonian Passitutions of 1798 a part of their platform, and from that day forth fought as one man to redeem the country from centralization and wrongly exercised federal authority. Then Chase and Hale, Summer and Giddings, Trumbull and Fehura were spokes.

office-holders of the Grant party were not with us. We believed that we were right, and we contested the ground inch by inch. In 1856 we took the field and all but placed our candidate in the Presidential chair. State after State wheeled into our ranks; Senator after Senator was dismissed from his seat in Washington to give place to men of the new party. Hanks and Pennington were made Speakers of the House of Representatives to attest the republican supremacy. Kansas was delivered from the rule and contamination of slavery. Pinnilly, in 1800, Abraham Lincoln was elected President. Then came the fairful struggle for national existence. With seward and Chase and Stanton in the Cabinet, with Summer and Frumbull in the Schate, and million brave soldiers in the field; the interrity of the Republic was maintained. Such was the glorious record which our people and our party had made. The words of Abraham Lincoln were made good; and for the people. We was rendered by arms, as well as by bullots, "that government of the people to carth."

Mr. toology and the carth, "Mr. toology of the contract scandais and the sudden inflation of the shoddy contract scandais and the sudden inflation of the shoddy aristocracy until imnumerable railroad and bank princes took possession of the chief interests of the country. The buying of Legislature, Credit Mobiler schemes, salary grabbing and centralization were denounced in unmeasured terms; General Grant being in nowice complimented beyond the rest. He concluded by saying—the necessity as well as the obligation is laid upon us to separate from our formar political associations, as was done at Cimeinnati. It is our duty, as well as our policy, to fraternize, as we agreed to do when we formed the republican party, with those who have heretofore acted in diverse political organizations. We should as patriots forget prejudican party, with those who have heretofore acted in diverse political organizations. We should as patriots of the common country. The old parties seem reluctant to afford

should support equal rights, a strict construction of the constitution and liberal but not abundant tegislation."

At the conclusion of Mr. Coukling's address General Jones moved the appointment of the following named as Vice Presidents of the Convention:

Theodore G. Glaubenskiee, of New York; A. M. Bliss, of Kings; R. M. Hasbrouck, of Renssefaer; John C. McVear, of St. Lawrence; R. N. Sherman, of Oneida; Greig W. Schyler, of Tompkins; M. C. Cloud, of Ontario, and E. J. Reynolds, of Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Clark Bell the following named were appointed Secretaries:

S. C. Tabor, of Chemung; E. B. Lanning, of Kings; E. G. Fowler, of Orange; John T. McDonough, of Chatauqua; David Rogers, of Queens; A. H. Childs, of Seneca; Weeks W. Culver, of New York, and T. B. Smith, of Broome.

Mr. Clark Bell moved that all resolutions in reference to transactions of the Convention be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Wolfe, of New York, said he wanted a committee on credentials, but Mr. Hughes, of Washington, stated that the delegates had reported to the secretaries, and the resolution was laid on the table.

A state committee, numbering the same as the

the secretaries, and the resolution was laid on the table.

A state committee, numbering the same as the Congressional districts, was provided for.

After the appointment of the following named Committee on Resolutions the Convention took a recess to three o'clock:—

Porter Sheldon, Chairman; J. G. Pitchian, S. J. Glassey, J. B. Williams, E. L. Sanderson, Thomas D. Croitress, D. C. McMullan, Charles Hughes, Edward Crary, H. J. Rowley, W. W. Dewey, L. L. Bundy, Luther Caldwell, S. C. Cleveland, James Lyon and H. J. Swift.

The Convention was called to order at three

H. J. Switt.

The Convention was called to order at three o'clock P. M. by the Chairman. The State Committee was announced by the several delegations from the Congressional districts as follows:
Gibert C. Dean, John W. Coe, Charles W. Goddard, John Cochrane, F. A. Conkling, B. A. Willis, T. A. Stewart, Clark Beil, Francis Larsing, Charles St. John, Jr., Grinnell Burt, C. H. S. Williams, Morgan L. Filkin, James M. Gibson, W. W. Rockwell, W. H. Daniels, W. W. French, L. L. Bundy, J. C. Collins, R. U. Sherman, D. C. Littlejohn, Airred Wilkinson, A. L. Childs, M. F. Sheppart, Edward J. Jones, Samuel C. Faber, E. R. Reynolds, A. F. Allen.

On motion the committee was authorized to fill vacancies.

On motion the committee was authorized to fill vacancies.

A motion to appoint a committee to nominate candidates for the State ticket was lost. A motion to proceed to nominate candidates for the State ticket in the Convention was debated at some length by Messrs. Rowley, of Oneida; Townley, of New York; Gregg, of Chemung, and Coctrane, of New York; those opposing the motion arguing that it is better to await the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Co onel Lansing, of Kings, offered a resolution, as a substitute, that the ticket be made up of selections from the candidates already in the field, provided we can find honest men among them.

A lively debate followed on this substitute, which took up the time of the Convention until the Committee on Resolutions made their appearance. It was then temporarily withdrawn.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. SHELDON, from the Committee on Resolution, reported the following:-

Mr. SHELDON, from the Committee on Resolution, reported the foliowing:—

Resolved, That this Convention of delegates from the people of New York congratulate the patriotic critizens of all the States upon the indications now apparent of a growing disposition to oppose any perversion of civil authority, and to demand it all our public wave a return to official honesty, economy and a lefting to the public interests.

Resolved, That this gratifying tendency of public sentiment justifies and cheourages us to reaffirm the platform of principles set forth at Cincimuat more than a year ago, which embodies in clear and forcalle terms the need of the hour, and by such affirmance to indicate the sheerity of our confinued entries and aspirations for purity of grid in a public reproduction belongs to Sentieva of the patriotic reproduction belongs to Sentionary and Engreentatives who in the last Congress did not layor the salary increase and back pay only, and especially to such as have voisinarily and without pressure of public sentiment returned to the Trea cury the so-called back pay; and we denounce every cention and Representative who voted for or approved of such hill, and any party who invokes Congressional actions to shield a guilty conscience in doing what should be done and what some have done without legislation; and further, we feel the most sincer regret that the President of the United States should so mistake the morality of the American character and disregard the monor of the American character and disregard the members of each branch of Congress, was wholly uncalled for, imprecedented demoralizing and wicked, and we charge the republican party with the wong of origthe honor of the American character and disregard the honor of the American can as to give his official sanction to a bill which, as far as relates to numeric and the members of each brane hot Osngress, was wholy uncalled for, impreedented, demoralizing and wicked, and we charge the republicant party with the wrong of originating and passing this bill, and we denounce, in the most unqualified manner, this measure and all its supporters, and demand its uncuditional each and all its supporters, and chemial its uncuditional each property of the people in all parts of our State and country that the lines of transportation between the Bast and West be improved so as to turnish better and cheaper transit to the end that no route shall make an inordinate charge upon produce, manufactures or imerchandse, and that no interest, whether of produce, corporation or capitalist, can justly complain of the incilities alforded. The importance of the regular, cheap, and rapid interchange of the regular, cheap, and rapid interchange of the produce of the West and the merchandise of the East, both for internal consemption and general commerce, cannot be overestimated to the people of our State, and especially of our great seaboard city. Enlarged water channel, freight railways and cheap and expeditious passage alike for outgoing and inhount the day cannot with justice, and safety be delayed, and we deplore the corrupting influence of our great corporations over legislative action, whereby our agricultural interests are crippied and the development of the resources of the country retarded.

Resolved That the internal policy of States and municipalities cannot constitutionally be interiered with by the federal authority, but that each must be left free in the exercise of the supreme right of local self-government, which has been, we are grieved to say, of late trequently and openly violated.

Resolved That the internal policy of States and municipalities cannot constitutionally be interied with by the federal authority, but that eac

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Convention then proceeded to nominate a

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a ticket in its order.

Mr. Lanigan, of New York, named Diedrich Willers for Secretary of State.

A. N. Cole, of Allegany, named Francis S. Thayer,
L. L. Bundy, of Otsego, named Freeman J.

Pithian, who declined.

On a vote Wilers stood 98, Thayer 17. The nomination was made unanimous.

Colonel Willers and Nelson K. Hopkins for Computation.

Colonel Willers named Nelson K. Hopkins for Comproiler.

Asher P. Nicholis was also named.

The vote stood—Hopkins, 303; Nicholis, 12. They nomination was made unanimous.

The nominations of Daniel Pratt for Attorney General, Thomas H. Raines for Treasurer, James J. Sweet for Engineer and M. K. Piatt for State Prisons Inspector followed rapidly and unanimously.

The officers of the Convention were made a committee to inform the nominees of the action of the Convention, and with the usual resolutions that body adjourned.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The game on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon, between the Mutual and Washington Club., was a poor affair, and resulted in favor of the Ne & Yorkers by the following score:—